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Descriptions throughout the papers are vivid, the cuts are clear; tabular résumés of data are given, as well as full references to the literature. In native terms, a capital delta is used to denote the obscure vowel. This may prove a convenient orthographic device when the character is reduced to less conspicuous size. The three papers in the Notes and Monographs series preserve the accustomed editorial standard of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. The fourth, on whaling—an exact, valuable, and unusually readable treatise in a somewhat garbled dress, typographically—is welcome as the initial number of a new series open to anthropological research.

A. L. KROEBER

Die Kultur der Kalifornischen Indianer. FRITZ KRAUSE. Leipzig: Institut für Völkerkunde, series 1, volume 4, 1921, 98 pp., 14 pl.

It is as stimulating as rare for the specialist to encounter an intensive contribution to his own field, made independently and at a distance, and bringing fresh attitudes to bear on matters which he is in danger of thinking about in the grooves of habit rather than spontaneously. Dr. Krause's study of California Indian culture is such a happy event; carried out under the double difficulties of lack of personal contact with the area, and apparent unavailability of nearly all the literature issued upon it since the outbreak of the war; but searching, well balanced, and productive of new conclusions—altogether a profitable undertaking.

After an introduction disposing of method, the monograph considers in turn the houses, food, and social organization of the Californian groups, and then the "primitiveness," that is, the sources, of their culture. The house types are referred mainly to northern sources. Food methods the author seems at first inclined to regard as determined from the agricultural area—which may be truer than has generally been assumed; but he finally decides on a preponderance of northern influences.

As the basis of American society he posits the family, that is, the body of blood relatives, which is capable of variable development according to accentuation of kinship, cult, ownership of land, or co-residence. In California the last factor led to organization on the basis primarily of village communities. This organization evinces some tendencies toward clan-gens formations. Out of a similar culture stratum, in Mexico or beyond, there may have originated

the clan-gens type of organization. Or, more likely still, gentile society grew up there in association with maize and totemism, and, on flowing northward, exerted some influences in California. In any event, the substantially common or closely correlated origin of patrilinear gentes and matrilinear clans seems implied.

In the final section, Californian culture is characterized as mainly of early type, with certain characteristic local developments, plus some extraneous influences, especially from the north and northwest.

Specific Southwestern influences in southern California seem to the reviewer to have been underweighted by Dr. Krause: Haeberlin's essay on Fertilization illustrates the importance of the connections. For central California, and the state at large, one must appreciate the force of the numerous parallels brought by the author for non-agricultural North America at large. In this country we have perhaps slipped into the habit of unduly restricting comparisons to neighboring culture areas, such as between California and the Plateau. The strong North Pacific Coast influences determined by Dr. Krause in northern and especially northwestern California agree with the findings of every one who has concerned himself with this region. His linking of the Santa Barbara culture to the same influences seems much more dubious. Yet the origin of this Chumash culture is far from clear. If its specific traits are on the whole locally evolved, as the reviewer is inclined to believe, their development needs elucidation. Archaeology may yet help; and in any event, an intensive analysis of the culture would unquestionably be illuminating.

A few corrections are in order at special points on which the student without field experience is almost certain to be misled by Powers's journalistic habits, or by ambiguities of more modern ethnologists of whom the reviewer is one. Pl. 1, fig. 1 shows the normal house of the Yurok and Karok as well as the Hupa; fig. 2 is the poor man's house; and pl. 2, fig. 3 the sweat-house of all three groups. Pl. 2, fig. 2 is only an error in drawing. The sweat-house of the northwestern tribes proper was never earth-covered. The Chimariko house is too vaguely known to support important inferences. The account available was obtained from one or two senile individuals whose native culture had been effaced since their youth. Their descriptions may have been meant to refer to a ruder bark form of the Hupa dwelling; a gabled roof over an oval pit seems inherently unlikely. The Cahuilla house, pl. 1, fig. 3, may or

may not be native. Spanish peon influence is possible. The Luiseño, Yuma, Mohave, as well as Diegueño, built earth-covered houses. The author's typological classification and genetic relating of Californian and American house types is not wholly convincing, though the reviewer has no scheme to advocate as better. The problem is difficult because shape, skeleton structure, and materials vary independently and it is not clear how their respective significance is to be rated.

It would be of value to American anthropologists if Dr. Krause should undertake a similar analysis of some better known culture of the continent, that of the Southwest or Northwest Coast, for instance. His fundamental assumptions and method are close to those of most students in this country, whereas the independence of his approach in particulars is productive of novel formulations.

A. L. KROEBER

The Copper and Bronze Ages in South America. ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD. Comparative Ethnographical Studies, iv. Göteborg, 1921, 196 pp.

This work maintains the high standard set by its predecessors in the series by the same author. It deals with copper and bronze objects described in the early literature as in use in the Inca empire; those depicted by natives on pottery, etc.; those whose age can be determined by circumstances of their discovery; international and local types, and their sequence; an account of the Andean sites and types in which copper and bronze respectively prevail; the purposes and manner of admixture of tin; ores available and used; and the origin of the Copper and Bronze ages. Existing evidence is fully reviewed, and new analyses and experiments are contributed. The illustrations are simple but sufficient for the purpose, numerous, excellently arranged, and accompanied by figures giving the tin content. The author's procedure is thoroughly sound; conclusions are invariably within the limits of the evidence; if anything he is ultra-conservative in his inferences.

Among the principal findings established or confirmed are the following. Bronze originated in Bolivia, probably as an independent invention. It seems to have been preceded there by a copper period, though this remains to be determined. On the Peruvian Coast and in Ecuador, the old local cultures used copper, sometimes copper